

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

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THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

Published every Wednesday,
BY J. & J. W. BARNES.

TERMS:—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
\$1.50 when left by the Carrier.

Office, on Washington Street,
(First door above the Post-Office.)
Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Michigan.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time.	1sq	2sq	3sq	4sq	1col	2col	3col
1 w.k.	50	100	150	200	250	500	750
2 w.k.	75	150	225	300	375	750	1125
3 w.k.	100	200	300	400	500	1000	1500
1 mo.	250	500	750	1000	1250	2500	3750
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3 mo.	750	1500	2250	3000	3750	7500	11250
6 mo.	1500	3000	4500	6000	7500	15000	22500
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Letters relating to business, to receive attention, must be addressed to the Publishers.
J. & J. W. BARNES, PUBLISHERS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. J. Pfaff, Sheriff of Ottawa Co.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

George G. Lovell, County Treasurer,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Peter Van Den Berg, County Clerk
and Register of Deeds, Grand Haven, Ottawa
Co., Mich.

Robert W. Duncan, Circuit Court
Commissioner, Grand Haven, Mich.

William H. Parks, Prosecuting At-
torney, Grand Haven, Mich.

George Eastman, County Survey-
or, Eastmanville, Mich.

J. H. Sanford, Deputy County Sur-
veyor, Wright P. O., Ottawa Co., Mich.

S. Munroe, Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Washington street, Grand Haven,
Mich.

William Wallace, Grocer and Pro-
vision Merchant, Washington Street, Grand
Haven, Mich.

Parks & Vandenberg, Agents for
the Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Company,
Grand Haven, Mich.

George D. Sanford, Dealer in News-
papers, Periodicals, School Books, Stationery,
also Detroit Bibles and Weeklies, Yankee
Notions, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, Nuts, &c.
First door above Wallace's Store, Washing-
ton street.

Miner Hedges, Proprietor of the Lam-
ont Premium Mills, dealer in Merchandise,
Groceries and Provisions, Pork, Grain and
Min Feed, Shingles, &c., &c. Lamont, Otta-
wa County, Michigan.

Augustus W. Taylor Judge of
Probate, Ottawa County. Post-Office address
Ottawa Center. Court days, First and Third
Mondays of each month. Office at the Court
House, Grand Haven.

George E. Hubbard, Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware, Guns, Iron, Nails, Spike,
Glass, Circular and Cross-cut Saws, Butcher's
Files; and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, and
Sheet-Iron Ware. Job work done in short
notice. Corner of Washington and First sts.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm. M. Ferry Jr., Manufacturer
of Stationary and Marine, high or low pres-
sure Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass
Castings, Ottawa Iron Works, Ferryburg,
Ottawa Co., Mich. Post-Office address, Grand
Haven, Mich.

John H. Newcomb, Dealer in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hard-
ware, Boots and Shoes, etc. State Street,
Mill Point, Mich.

Cutler, Warts & Stedman, Dealer
in General Merchandise, Pork, Flour, Salt,
Grain, Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Water St.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

J. T. Davis, Merchant Tailor, Dealer
in Gents Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St.,
24 door below the Drug Store.

Ferry & Son, Manufacturers and
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shing-
les, Lath, Pickets, Timber &c. Business Of-
fices, Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich., and
236, Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. F. Chubb, Manufacturer of and
Dealer in Plows, Cultivators, Threshing Ma-
chines, Reapers, Mowers, Hay Presses and all
kinds of Farming Tools and Machines. Agri-
cultural Warehouse, Canal Street, Grand
Rapids, Mich.

OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!! FRESH
OYSTERS!!! A new supply just
received at Geo. D. Harvey's, op-
posite Wallace's Store.

500 BARRELS of Grand Rapids and Mil-
waukee Flour, for sale in quantities to
suit purchasers.
C. W. & S.

James Patterson
HAS returned to Grand Haven and is on
hand again to do all kinds of Painting,
Glazing and Paper Hanging, on short notice,
cheap for Cash or Ready Pay. Please give me
a call. Shop on Washington street, opposite the
Congregational Church.

THE MIDNIGHT WATCH.

To and fro with accustomed step,
I walk the night alone,
And I think of the thousand watches kept
In the years forever flown;

Of the friends in whose manly fellowship
I labored long ago,
Till death relieved their watch on earth,
And they went to rest below.

I think of the gallant one's who died
When our broadside shook the sea,
And sorrow for them subdued the pride
Of our cheers of victory;

Or of those who fell in the forever lands,
Or sank in the whelming waves;
Whose corpses waste on the barren sands,
Or float in the fathomless grave.

And the looks revive that were faint and dim
In the shadows of the years;
And I scan them o'er till my eyelids swim
With the strange delight of tears;

They people the dark with their pallid brows,
As they silently throng around,
And the sea its phosphor radiance throws
On the faces of the drowned.

So, many a noble heart is cold
That shared my duties then,
I have looked full oft in the face of death,
But he comes to better men;

Then let him come in his chosen time,
Some friend will think of me,
And I shall live in the lonely hours,
Of his midnight watch at sea.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention as-
sembled pursuant to call at Young Men's
Hall, Detroit, at 11 o'clock Wednesday
forenoon.

After a temporary organization and the
appointment of the usual committees the
Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the convention re-assem-
bled and was called to order by the Chair-
man.

The report of the committee recom-
mended the following as permanent offi-
cers of the Convention:

Vice Presidents—Jonathan Shearer,
of Wayne; S. Richardson, of Kalamazoo;
D. B. Dodge, of Washtenaw; Hiram
Bean, of Ottawa; S. Axford, of
Oakland; E. F. Wade, of Shiawassee.

Secretaries—H. S. McCollum, of Hills-
dale; Wm. A. Moore, of Wayne; W. A.
Sherwood, of Ionia; G. G. Lewis, of Sag-
inaw.

The report and the recommendation of
the committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to
an informal vote, by counties, for Presi-
dent of the Convention. The ballot re-
sulted in the unanimous election of Hon.
David A. Noble, of Monroe.

On taking the chair, Mr. Noble elo-
quently addressed the Convention. [Our
space will not admit the insertion of his
remarks.]

The report of the committee on resolu-
tions, on assembling in the evening, was
submitted by Mr. Peck, of Ingham, in
behalf of the committee, as follows:

Resolved, That the condition to which
our country has been brought by the rad-
ical and hostile factions, North and South,
calls upon every democrat to stand by
the old landmarks, and the principles of
the democratic party.

That we stand by the constitution, the
Union, the laws and the personal liberty
of the citizen, and hold him unworthy to
enjoy constitutional freedom who is will-
ing to sacrifice any or either of these to
the corrupt faction which has set up and
is attempting to wield despotic and arbi-
trary power at Washington.

Resolved, That the allegiance of the
citizen is due alone to the constitution and
laws made in pursuance thereof—not to
any man, or officer, or administration—
and whatever support is due to any offi-
cer of this government is due alone by
virtue of the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That the Union has no ex-
istence separate from the Federal consti-
tution, but, being created solely by that
instrument, it can only exist by virtue
thereof, and, when the provisions of that
constitution are suspended, either in time
of war or in peace, whether by the North
or the South, it is alike dissolved.

Resolved, That the constitution can-
not be maintained, nor the Union pre-
served, in opposition to public feeling, by
the mere exercise of coercive powers, con-
fined to the general government, and
that, in case of differences and conflicts
between the States and the Federal gov-
ernment, too powerful for adjustment by
the civil departments of the government,
the appeal is not to the sword by the
States or by the general government, but
to the people, peacefully assembled by
their representatives in convention.

Resolved, further, therefore, That, to
attain the objects of the foregoing resolu-
tion, we hereby memorialize the Con-
gress of the United States, the adminis-
tration at Washington, and the executives
and Legislatures of the several States, to
take such immediate action as may be
necessary to enable the people to meet in
convention aforesaid; and we therefore
earnestly recommend to our fellow-citi-
zens everywhere to observe and keep all
their lawful and constitutional obligations,
to abstain from all violence, and meet to-

gether and reason each with the other up-
on the best mode to obtain the great
blessings of peace, union and liberty.

Resolved, That there can be no liberty
where there is not freedom of speech, and
freedom of the press, and that, in the
language of Daniel Webster, "Sentiments
lately sprung up, and now growing
popular, render it necessary to be explicit
on this point. It is the ancient and con-
stitutional right of this people to canvass
public measures and the merits of public
men. It is a home-bred right—a freesoil
privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in
every house, cottage and cabin in the na-
tion. It is not to be drawn into contro-
versy. It is as undoubted as the right
of breathing the air and walking on the
earth. Belonging to private life as a right,
it belongs to public life as a duty. This
high constitutional right we defend and
exercise in all places, in times of war and
in times of peace; and in all times liv-
ing we will assert it; dying we will as-
sert it; and, should we leave no other leg-
acy to our children, by the blessing of
God we will leave them the inheritance of
free principles, and the example of a man-
ly, independent and constitutional defense
of them."

Resolved, That the act of the Federal
administration, in suspending the writ of
habeas corpus, the arrest of citizens not
subject to military law, without warrant
or authority; transporting them to dis-
tant States; incarcerating them without
charge or accusation; denying them the
right of trial by jury, witnesses in their
favor, and counsel for their defense; with-
holding from them all knowledge of their
accusers, and the cause of their arrest;
answering their petitions for redress by
repeated injury and insult; prescribing in
many cases, as a condition of their re-
lease, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal; in
the abridgment of freedom of speech and
of the press; in suppressing newspapers
by military force, and establishing a cen-
sorship wholly incompatible with the free-
dom of thought and expression of opin-
ion; in the establishment of a system of
espionage by a secret police, to invade the
sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens;
in declaring martial law over States not
in rebellion, and where the courts are open
and unobstructed for the punishment of
crime; in declaring slaves of loyal, as well
as disloyal citizens, in certain States and
parts of States, free; in the attempted
enforcement of compensated emancipation;
in the proposed taxation of the laboring
white man to purchase the freedom and
secure the elevation of the negro; in the
dismemberment of the State of Virginia,
erecting within her boundaries a new State
without the consent of her Legislature,
are, each and all, arbitrary and uncon-
stitutional, subverting the constitutions,
State and Federal, invading the reserved
rights of the people and the sovereignty
of the States, and, if sanctioned, destruc-
tive of the Union, establishing, upon the
common ruins of the liberties of the people
and the sovereignty of the States, a
consolidated military despotism.

And we hereby solemnly declare that
no American citizen can, without the
crime of infidelity to his country's consti-
tution, and the allegiance which he bears
to each, sanction such usurpations. Be-
lieving that our silence will be criminal,
and may be construed into consent, in
deep reverence for our constitution, which
has been ruthlessly violated, we do hereby
enter our most solemn protest against
these usurpations of power.

Resolved, That, while we condemn and
denounce the flagrant and monstrous
usurpations of the administration and en-
croachments of abolitionism, we equally
condemn and denounce the ruinous heres-
y of secession as unwarranted by the
constitution, and destructive alike of the
security and perpetuity of our govern-
ment, and the peace and liberty of the
people.

Resolved, That we earnestly condemn
the agitation of political questions in pub-
lic educational institutions and it is the
duty of those having the supervision
thereof to repress every attempt to per-
vert our educational system into an instru-
ment for the propagation of sectarian
creeds or partisan dogmas.

Resolved, That those sections of the
State military law which exempt from
service in the army and from draft a large
and comparatively wealthy body of
preachers, members and officers of the
State Legislature, officers and guards of
the State Prison, State and county offi-
cers and teachers in public institutions,
and schools—as well as that section which
exempts from draft upon payment of the
sum of one hundred dollars—are unjust,
are outrages upon the equal rights of
those of our citizens who, poorer and less
favored in worldly position, have thus far
felt most severely the pressure of civil
war.

Resolved, That our Senators and Rep-
resentatives in the Legislature be request-
ed to urge the speedy repeal of these
odious and injurious sections, so that all
our citizens, without regard to wealth or
position, may be compelled to defend the
country and bear their equal share of the
burden of its government.

Resolved, That, in the nominations
this day presented to the people of this

State for the several State offices to be
filled at the ensuing election, the democ-
racy have selected men eminently honest
and capable, and above all other consid-
eration faithful to the constitution, and
confidently claim for them the suffrages
of all friends of constitutional liberty, the
rights of States and the preservation of
our national unity.

Mr. Carpenter moved that the resolu-
tions be taken up separately.

Adopted.

They were read *seriatim* and each
unanimously adopted.

Mr. Patterson, of Kent, offered the fol-
lowing, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention, pro-
foundly grateful for the heroic fortitude
and sacrifices displayed by the volunteer
officers and soldiers of this State, who
throughout this war have upheld the flag
of the Union and the honor and glory of
the State, hereby tenders to them the
homage of their unreserved gratitude, and
that we hereby extend to the friends and
relatives of the fallen brave our heartfelt
sympathies, and hereby recommend them
to the grateful consideration of our Leg-
islature.

A Beautiful City.

Batavia—the capital city of the island
of Java—according to the description of
a newspaper correspondent, is a brilliant
specimen of oriental splendor. The houses—
which are as white as snow—are
placed one hundred feet back from the
street, the intervening space being filled
with trees, literally alive with birds, and
every variety of plants and flowers.—
Every house has a piazza in front; and
is decorated with beautiful pictures, ele-
gant lamps, badges, etc., while rocking
chairs, lounges and ottomans, of the nic-
est description, furnished luxurious ac-
commodations for the family—who sit
here mornings and evenings. At night
the city is one blaze of light from the
lamps. The hotels have grounds of eight
or ten acres in extent around them, cov-
ered with fine shade trees, with fountains,
flower gardens, etc. Indeed, so numer-
ous are the trees, the city almost resem-
bles a forest. The rooms are very high
and spacious, without carpets, and but
very few curtains. Meals are served up
about the same time as at first class hotels
in the United States, although the habits
of living are quite different. At
day-light coffee and tea are taken to the
guests rooms, and again at eight o'clock
light refreshments. At twelve breakfast
is served, and at seven, dinner. Coffee
and tea are always ready, day and night.
No business is done in the street in the
middle of the day, on account of the heat.
The nights and mornings are cool and de-
lightful; birds are singing all night.—
The thermometer stands at about 82 de-
grees throughout the year. The island
of Java contains a population of 10,000.
The finest fruits in the world are produc-
ed in great profusion.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.—The im-
migration statistics of Canada for the year
1882 show that during that time there
arrived in the Province, 26,432 persons.
Of these 17,200 remained, and 9,232
came to the United States. The increase
over the previous year is 2,253. The
statistics also show that the skeddaddlers
from the States, who became frightened
at the prospect of a draft, numbered 1,
942.

A FINE PRIZE FOR THE REBELS.—The
Troy *Whig* states that the Isaac P. Smith
which was captured by the rebels near
Charleston, was built near Cossackie, and
her builders and owners claimed that she
was the fastest propeller in the world.—
She is two hundred feet long, with twenty-
eight feet beam and ten feet hold, and
is propelled by a double-geared propeller
engine. She was purchased by the govern-
ment for \$60,000.

A FEW DAYS SINCE, Mr. Edward S.
Terry was found dead, at a low drinking
house, of New York city, his death re-
sulting from the inordinate use of ardent
spirits. A few years ago he was a law-
yer of eminence and ability, moving in
good society, and at one time he was a
law partner of Charles O'Connor, a lead-
ing lawyer of the New York bar.

The Louisville *Journal* says that "if
Mr. Lincoln, gazing abroad throughout
the whole country that he was elected to
preside over, does not regret his election
more than almost any other man in the
nation, bitterly as millions regret it, he
must be the weakest or the worst man
in the nation."

The Boston *Post* says we have enter-
tained the idea that negroes were intel-
lectually inferior to the whites; but after
reading the lectures delivered lately in
New York by Fred. Douglass and Wen-
dell Phillips, we have doubts upon the
subject.

SOMEbody said the other day that a
stick thrown at a dog, in front of a hotel
at Washington, his five Brigadier Gen-
erals.

ARTEMUS Ward is getting up a volun-
teer company of nine months women in
Baldwinsville.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

CHAOS—A woman entering your room
to put your papers to rights.

Two pair of lips, in close league, can
speak a language sweeter than words.

WHEN a horse's age is in question, he
is generally judged out of his own mouth.

THE mariner's compass has done some
of the most important needlework in the
world.

LOST—A new silk umbrella, belonging
to a gentleman with a curiously carved
ivory head.

A SIGH of rain—To see dry-goods'
dealers festoon their door posts with cheap
umbrellas.

A VAIN simoleon is made a butt by
his companions; the sot makes a "butt"
of himself.

A LATE traveler says it is so cold in
the northern part of Greenland that it
freezes the fire out.

To discover the shortest distance be-
tween two places, jump into a back and
pay the driver in advance.

To undertake to reason a girl out of
love is as absurd as would be the attempt
to extinguish Vesuvius with a glass of
water.

DOBBS says he has one of the most
obedient boys in the world. He tells him
to do as he pleases, and he does it with-
out murmuring.

"Excuse me, madam, but I would
like to ask why you look at me so very
savagely?" "Oh! beg pardon, sir. I
took you for my husband!"

An exchange paper tells a good story of
a shrewd but not over honest stock raiser
in Canada, who took the first prize, at an
agricultural show, for a bull on which he
had fitted a handsome pair of horns tak-
en from a dead animal, whose skin he
had pulled out artificially in various places
to conceal defects, with numerous other
deceptive contrivances, which he had
learned by watching his wife, from time
to time, as she made her toilette for a ball
or party!

In a village in the Green Mountain
State, dwelt a certain judge, who, being
a widower, always accompanied his niece
to church. One summer afternoon,
while she was intent upon the sermon,
and the judge was having a quiet snooze,
she discovered a grasshopper on her dress.
Picking it off, she gently nudged the
drowsy judge, that he might throw the
intruder into the aisle. He took it with
eyes half open, and supposing it to be a
clove, quite unsuspectingly bit off its
head!

DOWN east a wealthy old gentleman,
who was especially fond of a glass of
good brandy, had established a bank, and
liking his own face better than any one's
else, had the frankness to confess it by
placing it on both ends of his bank-bills.
One evening a bill of this description was
offered at the village hotel, and was tho't
to be a counterfeit. "Put a glass of
brandy to the picture," proposed a wag,
"and if his mouth opens you may be sure
it is one of old Vintner's."

DOCTOR Jobb was once paid three guineas
by a rich patient from whom he had
a right to expect five. He dropped them
on the floor, when a servant picked them
up and restored them. The doctor, in-
stead of walking off, continued his search
on the carpet. "Are all the guineas
found?" asked the rich man.

"There must be two still on the floor,"
said the Doctor, "for I have only three."

The hint was taken, and two immedi-
ately handed over.

"I have fifty dollars in property," said
an Irishman to a young lawyer; "but
Bill Smend has got a judgment against
me, and I should like you to advise how
I can hide it away so he cannot get one
cent!"

"Well," said the lawyer, "make it over
to H—, your old employer."

"And faith I'll do that," said Pat,
hurrying from the office. The next day
our sprig of the law met Pat in the street
and gently reminded him that he forgot
to pay the small fee for the advice re-
ceived.

"And didn't your Honor say I should
give my property to Mr. H—, and so
I have; and now you and Smend may
get it from Mr. H— if you can."

Is passing through the town of C—,
Putnam county, Indiana, in 1882, I stop-
ped at the store of R— and C—
to make some inquiries concerning the
village. It was at the time when venti-
lated hats were in full blast. I was in-
vited to a seat on the counter. Mr. C—
was very talkative, and in his remarks
he addressed me as Mr. Gossamer. Af-
ter some conversation I notified him he
was mistaken in the name.

"Smith is my name, sir."

"Ah, excuse me, sir; I thought it was
Mr. Ventilated Gossamer!"

It is useless to say I had on one of
Hayes' & Gray's best, and upon the lining
was inscribed in elegant gilt letters,
"Ventilated Gossamer."

MAPLE SUGAR.

This product, which, if properly made,
always commands a good price and ready
sale, will this year be especially valuable,
owing to the high cost of every kind of
sweetening. Those having even a few
trees, will do well to make the most of
them, by commencing to tap as soon as
the sap will flow. In many localities a
large run may be had the latter part of
the present month, unless the winter
should be protracted unseasonably.

Immediate preparation should be made
for the work, particularly where there is
a large sugar-grove. In such cases it will
doubtless pay to procure one of the evap-
orators intended for sorghum syrup, but
which are equally fitted for sap boiling.
Cook's is certainly good. It was used in
this way to some extent last year, with
entire satisfaction. Samples of sugar
and syrup made with it, received at the
Agricultural office, were of the very finest
quality. (See advertisement in Jan. No.)

Shallow sheet-iron pans, which can be
made at the tinman's, will be found much
more economical than the deep kettles
frequently used. Provide a good supply
of dry fuel convenient to the boiling place.

A shed to enclose the arch and kettle will
add to comfort and cleanliness. Buckets
of tin are lightest to carry, but are apt to
be rusted during the year, which would
impart a dark color to the syrup and sug-
ar. Unpainted pails, of cedar, pine or
white-wood, are generally preferred.—
These, with the evaporator, the spouts,
and everything connected with the manu-
facture, should be kept scrupulously clean.

The need of clarifying syrup arises main-
ly from neglect in this respect; the best
specimens we have seen were made with-
out the use of any substance to remove
impurities—none were suffered to be mix-
ed with the sap.

Spouts are readily made by removing
the pith from pieces of elder, or from foot
lengths of inch square pine. For the lat-
ter, remove the upper half to within two
inches of one end, bore or burn a one-
quarter inch hole through the thick part
left, and cut a groove from the hole to
the other end. If elder stalks are accessi-
ble, good spouts are made by sawing
half through and splitting between the
cuts. Each piece then makes two spouts.

A three-quarter inch bit is best for tap-
ping, which should be done on the south
side of the tree, boring the hole about
one inch deep.

It saves time after the boiling is com-
menced, to have a constant stream of sap
trickling into the evaporator, and the
thickened syrup discharging into a second
vessel for "sugaring off." Otherwise the
sap collected must wait until the first lot
is finished. In the latter part of the
season it readily sours, and may soon
spoil. It is well to add a little lime to
the sap during the last running, to neu-
tralize any existing acid.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

ARGUMENTUM AND HOMINEM.—Senator
Richardson, of Illinois, has just given
his colleague, Trumbull, a home thrust.
The veteran democrat in an able speech,
appealed to the Senate to pause before
they passed more laws distasteful to the
people; portraying, accurately too the la-
mentable consequences of these insane
radical measures in dividing the North.
Trumbull, in reply, put on airs of injured
innocence, deprecated the policy of intro-
ducing politics in the army, when Col.
Richardson quietly floored him by asking
"if his colleague was not one of those who
signed a protest to the President that no
General be trusted with command, except
he concurred in the President's policy of
carrying on the war." Trumbull had
nothing to say.

UNKIND, VERY.—The Washington
Chronicle says "the greatest apathy ex-
ists among the free American citizens of
African descent in this district, on the
subject